CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Purpose. In-situ air sparging (IAS) is a rapidly emerging remediation technology for treatment of contaminants in saturated zone soils and groundwater. Injection below the water table of air, pure oxygen, or other gases may result in removal of contaminants by volatilization or bioremediation. Less commonly, IAS can be used to immobilize contaminants through chemical changes such as precipitation. This Engineer Manual (EM) provides guidance for evaluation of the feasibility and applicability of IAS for remediation of contaminated groundwater and soil and, as a secondary objective, describes design and operational considerations for IAS systems. The document is primarily intended to set USACE technical policy on the use of the technology and to help prevent its application in inappropriate settings.

1-2. References.

The following references are suggested as key supplementary sources of information on IAS:

Subject	Reference
Technology Overview	Johnson et al. 1993
	Marley and Bruell 1995
	Reddy et al. 1995
	USEPA 1995a
Monitoring	Lundegard 1994
	Johnson et al. 1995
	Acomb et al. 1995
	Clayton et al. 1995
	Baker et al. 1996
Pilot testing and design	Wisconsin DNR 1993
	Wisconsin DNR 1995
	Johnson et al. 1993
	Marley and Bruell 1995
Modeling	Lundegard and Andersen 1996
	Clarke et al. 1996
Equipment specification and operation	USEPA 1992
	Wisconsin DNR 1993
	Wisconsin DNR 1995
Evaluation of system performance	USEPA 1995b
	Bass and Brown 1996

1-3. Background.

a. In 1997 in-situ air sparging (IAS) is classified as an innovative technology under USEPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program. IAS is an evolving technology being applied to serve a variety of remedial purposes. While IAS has primarily been used to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the saturated subsurface through stripping, the technology can be effective in removing volatile and non-volatile contaminants through other, primarily biological processes enhanced during its implementation. The basic IAS system strips VOCs by injecting air into the saturated zone to promote contaminant partitioning from the liquid to the vapor phase. Offgas may then be captured through a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system, if necessary, with vapor-phase treatment prior to its recirculation or discharge. There is a clear trend, however, in the direction of eliminating the SVE system whenever possible. Figure 1-1 depicts a typical IAS system.

b. IAS appears to have first been utilized as a remediation technology in Germany in the mid-1980s, primarily to enhance clean-up of chlorinated solvent contaminated groundwater (Gudemann and Hiller 1988). Some of the subsequent developmental history of the technical approach may be found in the patent descriptions in paragraph 8-3.

c. Because injected air, oxygen, or an oxygenated gas can stimulate the activity of indigenous microbes, IAS can be effective in increasing the rate of natural aerobic biodegradation. It is speculated that similarly, anaerobic conditions might be able to be created by injecting a non-oxygenated gaseous carbon source to remove the dissolved oxygen from the water. The resulting enhanced degradation of organic compounds, such as chlorinated VOCs, to daughter products would result in increased volatility, which could improve the effectiveness of stripping and phase transfer during IAS.

d. Critical aspects considered by many as likely to govern the effectiveness of an IAS system, such as the presence and distribution of preferential airflow pathways, the degree of groundwater mixing, and potential precipitation and clogging of the soil formation by inorganic compounds, continue to be researched and reported in conference proceedings and technical journals. Innovative field techniques, such as neutron probe measurements, are refining the ability to measure the effective zone of influence (ZOI) and distribution of the injected gas. It is anticipated that as more field data become available, the understanding of the mechanisms and processes induced by IAS will increase, as well as the ability to predict and measure its effectiveness.

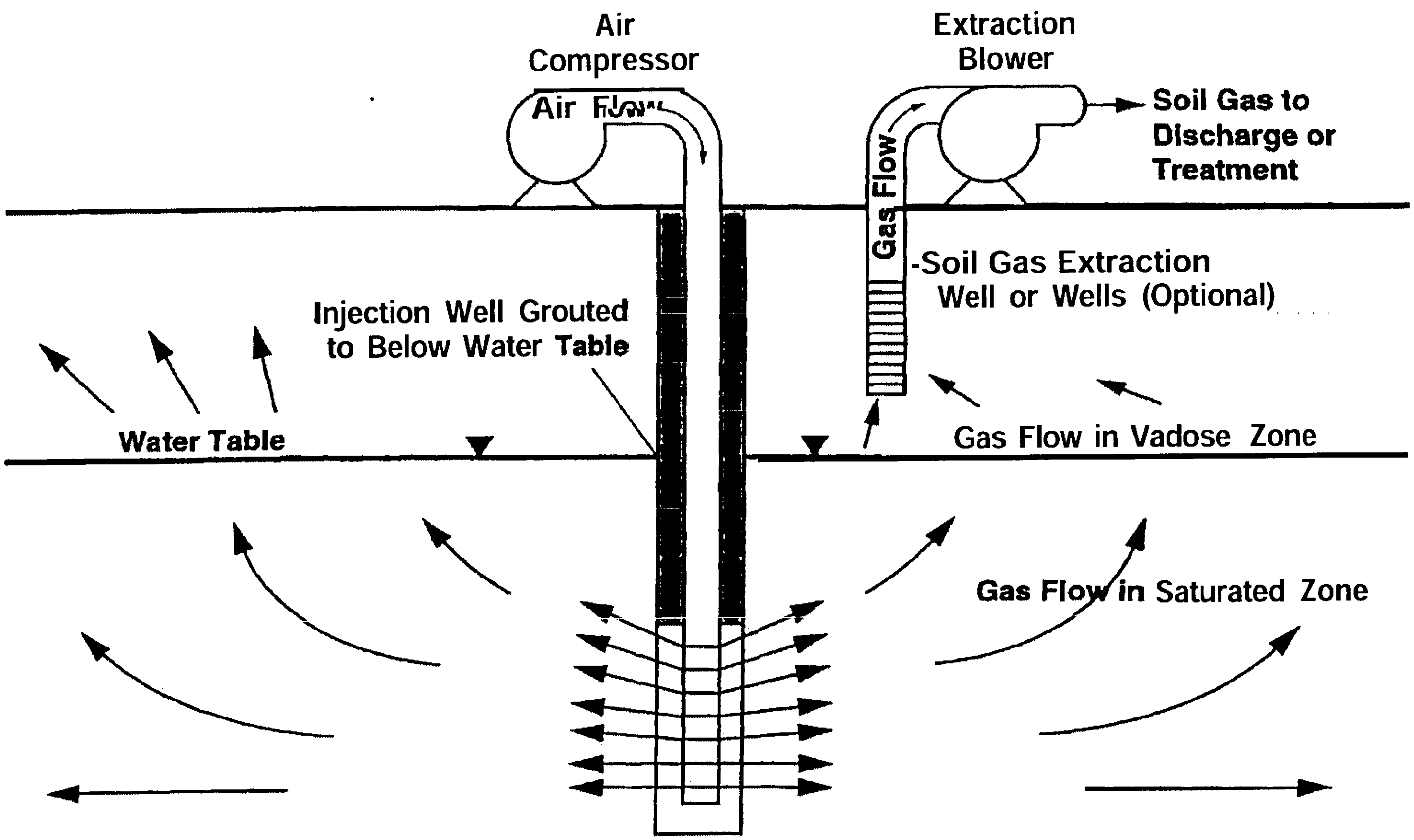

Figure 1-1. Typical in situ air sparging (IAS) application.
The sparge well screen is situated vertically below a contaminated zone, such as a smear zone.
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1-4. Scope. The primary focus of this EM is to provide guidance for assessing the feasibility and applicability of IAS. Secondarily, this EM describes design and operational issues related to implementing pilot- and full-scale IAS systems, although it is not meant to address design issues in detail. Because IAS technology is still evolving, this EM is intended to consolidate existing guidance and to stimulate the acquisition and reporting of new information that will continue to refine the technology.

1-5. Organization. This EM is structured to show the progression from initial technology selection through testing, design, implementation and closure. Chapter 2 provides a description of IAS including its underlying physical processes. Recommendations for site characterization and technology evaluation are presented in Chapter 3. Strategy and guidance for pilot-scale testing is provided in Chapter 4 and design considerations are presented in Chapter 5. Issues associated with system operation and maintenance are discussed in Chapter 6 and system shutdown procedures are introduced in Chapter 7. Chapter 8 presents administrative issues associated with implementing IAS. Finally, Appendix A provides references cited in the document.

1-6. Resources.

a. A variety of resources are available to assist in assessing the feasibility of IAS and designing an effective system. Resources include models for system design and optimization (see paragraph 2-13), technical journals that summarize case studies and recent technical developments, and electronic bulletin boards and databases that provide access to regulatory agency, academic, and commercial sources of information.

b. A table of federal bulletin boards and databases that contains information on SVE and bioventing (BV) is presented in the USACE Soil Vapor Extraction and Bioventing Engineer Manual (EM 1110-1-4001). The majority of these electronic resources also contain information on IAS.

c. Of the available electronic resources, the Vendor Information System for Innovative Treatment Technology (VISITT) database and the Alternative Treatment Technology Information Center (ATTIC) bulletin board are both maintained by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and provide an extensive compendium of acquired technology data. VISITT contains vendor information ranging from performance data to waste limitations, while ATTIC contains primarily abstracts from technical journals, as well as conference announcements and related public interest information.

d. Of specific interest is an information service provided by the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) related to the implementation of IAS using methane injection. Relevant articles are provided in the USDOE VOCs in Non-Arid Soils Integrated Demonstration Technology Summary (DOE/EM-0135P, USDOE 1994).